

STANDARD OIL GETS SETBACK

Rental for New York Custom House Stricken Out.

DEMOCRATS ATTACK "STEAL"

Williams and Sulzer Throw Light on Transaction With City Bank and Win Fight.

The annual contribution of \$130,000, which the Government has been making to the National City Bank of New York, the financial agent of the Standard Oil Company and its principal officers, was stricken out of the sundry civil appropriation bill yesterday afternoon, through the efforts of Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi and William Sulzer of New York.

"Theft," "steal," "criminal outrage," "high-handed infamy"—these were some of the milder terms Mr. Williams and Mr. Sulzer applied to the transaction.

The Democrats won their fight by a vote of 92 to 77. The minority leader had passed the word to the Democrats to keep their seats, and they did; the Republican members meanwhile had scattered to committee rooms or even left the Capitol.

For Custom House Rental.

The provision in the bill stricken out was for the rental of the old custom house building in New York, which the National City Bank is supposed to have bought.

"This is the old, bewhiskered, long-standing steal of the City Bank," said Representative Sulzer. "The Secretary of the Treasury, one Lyman J. Gage, entered into a secret agreement with the City National Bank to sell the old custom house in Wall street to that bank for one-half of what the property was worth."

The bank has on deposit upward of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 of Government money. The bank paid the Government \$50,000 on account of the \$3,200,000, which was the purchase price, and some hundred thousand dollars afterward, but the rest of the money the bank has never paid to the Government, and the deed from the Government to the bank was never passed, and has never been recorded.

"The consequence of this transaction is that the bank has held the Government's money and paid the Government no interest on it."

Agreed to Pay Rent.

"Then the Secretary agreed that the Government should pay the bank a rental of \$130,000 a year, and the Government has been paying the bank this money ever since. In consequence, the bank is getting back from the Government practically every dollar it has agreed to pay the Government, and if it keeps on for a few years more the bank will get the valuable property for absolutely nothing."

"The failure of the Government to deed this property to the bank and record the deed prevent the property from passing from taxation. It is because it is Government property and the title still remains in the Government."

"This is one of the greatest scandals in this country, none more scandalous and why the Government does not compel the bank to pay the money over and put it in the Treasury is something I cannot comprehend, unless it is the influence behind the City National Bank."

"Every man in this chamber knows what that influence is, knows the great trusts that own the bank, and knows the influence that bank has had in Government affairs."

"All you have to do is to get Secretary Gage's report submitting the letters from officers of the bank as to why they wanted the Secretary to do for that bank on account of the campaign contribution of the bank made to the Republican party in 1896."

"Scandal, Steal, Fraud."

"It is an outrage on the people of New York and the people of this country. It is a scandal, a steal, and a fraud. I move to strike out the provision."

"The Government," said Representative Williams, entering the discussion, "after having sold the property to the bank, after having neglected to collect the purchase price, after neglecting to make a deed to the bank, is going on every year renting the property from the bank and paying it a rental sufficient to extinguish the amount of interest due upon the sum total of the purchase money."

"I do not know of any transaction that has ever taken place between a government and a corporation, or anybody else, that stood stamped upon its very face with so much of fraud and dishonesty as this."

"I want a plain statement of the facts to go upon the record and upon the mental retina of each member of this House. I am not in the habit of lightly charging political opponents with moral or financial wrong. But I am going to try to prove, by a plain recital of the facts, that a thing worse in itself than this transaction has never occurred."

"Before I make this statement I want to say that the gentleman from Indiana entirely wrong in his assumption that any executive officer make any contract whereby Congress shall be compelled to appropriate money. It has been held that the treaty-making power even cannot do that. Much less can it be held that a mere executive officer, or even a preceding Congress, can commit the appropriation-making power to a wrong by wrongful act of his own."

No Title Passed.

"What are the plain facts? The Government concludes to build a new custom house in New York. It sells to the City Bank the old site for \$3,200,000. It makes no title to the land. None has even yet passed."

"It stands on the records of the city as Government property. As a consequence the city, State, and county are being defrauded of the taxes due them every year, and it is a fact that the bank does not even pay water rates."

"What becomes of the money—\$3,200,000? It is not paid by the bank into the United States Treasury. To whom is it paid? It is paid over to its own counters to itself, and it lies there."

Rheumatism Cured in 24 Hours.

T. J. Blackmore, of Haller & Blackmore, Pittsburg, Pa., says: "A short time since I procured a bottle of Mystic Cure. It got me out of the house in twenty-four hours. I took to my bed with Rheumatism nine months ago and the Mystic Cure is the only medicine that did me any good. I had five of the best physicians in the city, but I received very little relief from them. I know the Mystic Cure is what it is represented and take pleasure in recommending it to other poor sufferers." Sold by

STEVENS' PHARMACY, Pennsylvania Ave. and Ninth St.

OFFERS REWARD FOR NEGRO



GOVERNOR VARDAMAN.

Wants No Disgrace Brought Upon State, and Will Give Bonus for Capture of Culpit Alive.

Vardaman Directs Mob To Catch Negro Fiend

Offers \$500 Reward for Assailant of Woman if Brought to Him Alive—Warns Against Lynching Culpit.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 25.—Miss Mamie Marsh, a white seamstress, was assaulted by a negro on the street in this city.

When the news of the outrage got about, at 11 o'clock at night, a crowd assembled at the court house. Governor Vardaman made a speech urging the capture of the guilty negro and offering \$500 reward for him alive. All night long the negro quarters of the city were searched, but up to an early hour this morning the negro had not been found.

Calls Out Military.

Governor Vardaman called out the military and said to them:

"Gentlemen, a poor but honest white woman has been ravished and almost killed within the shadow of the state house and her blood cries out for vengeance. I hope you will do nothing to bring disgrace on the capital city, but I want 50 volunteers to place around the town and to search the homes of every

under the guise of being a 'national deposit,' drawing no interest to the Government, while this Government pays annually for the property, the title to which is in itself, which has never had a dollar paid into the Treasury for it, the enormous rental of \$130,000."

"I believe that much harm is done in public life by lightly charging officials with wrongs and crimes of all sorts. I think much harm is done by lightly spoken scandal. I am making no attack on the original transaction if the money had been paid."

"If the Government had got the money, if the deed had been exchanged, if

What we say about Liquezone is true. What we claim it can do has, again and again, been done. And in any disease which we claim that Liquezone will help, we assume the whole risk on a two months' test with every patient who asks it.

Before we bought the rights to Liquezone, it had been tested for years in thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We found that diseases which had resisted medicine for years yielded at once to it. Sickness which had been pronounced incurable was cured.

The value of the product was placed beyond possible question, before we staked our fortunes and reputations on it. It was amply proved that, in germ troubles, Liquezone did what medicine could not do.

Then we gave the product away—gave millions of bottles, one to each of millions of sick ones. We have published no testimonials, no evidence of cures. We have never asked a soul to buy it. Our method has been to buy the first bottle ourselves: to let the sick try it without the cost of a penny; to let the product itself prove its power. Most of you know the result. There is no neighborhood—no hamlet so remote—but knows some wonders which Liquezone has wrought.

And Liquezone is probably doing more to cure sickness, and to prevent it, than all drugs, all medicines combined. How petty is that self-interest which would have you go back to the old methods—to the days before Liquezone! Back to the time when the very cause of disease was unknown, or when no one knew how to meet it!

What Liquezone Is.

The greatest value of Liquezone lies in its germicidal powers. It is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill.

BARON WOULD BE PLAIN POLICEMAN

Must Serve Six Months to Secure Fortune.

MOTHER MADE MAN OF HIM

Von Muegge Still Striving to Carry Out Provisions of His Mother's Will.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—Baron F. von Muegge, a native of Hanover, Germany, but more recently of Milwaukee, has arrived in St. Louis to seek appointment on the St. Louis police force to fill the requirements of his mother's will.

Josephine Margaret von Muegge, Countess of Holgendorf, Saxony, Germany, was the count's mother. Her will provided that if her son, who had left home many years ago, could be found alive and could prove that in his long absence he had served fifteen years in the service of the United States or any municipality of the United States, her vast properties in Germany should be devised to him.

Terms of Her Will.

In the event that her son had not performed that service of the estate was to revert to the government.

The estate, according to dispatches from Berlin, is valued at \$3,000,000 and consists of real estate in the cities of Berlin, Hanover, and Brunswick.

When the will was first made public Von Muegge reported to the German consul general in New York, and after a long correspondence with the American ambassador to Germany went to Berlin in hopes of having the will set aside. This failed, and the decision having just been made known, Von Muegge came to St. Louis, where he formerly served on the police force, to seek reappointment.

Six Months Longer.

Von Muegge said: "I only need to serve six months more, for I have already held Government and municipal positions covering a period of fourteen and a half years."

"I was appointed to the St. Louis police force by the late Henry Overholzer, and was on duty here on the night of the Southern Hotel fire and for several years after."

"My record in the police annals and is a clean one. Captain Reynolds and Chief Kiely are all friends of mine, and I shall make application to them immediately."

"I left Germany when I was a young man in the Naval College as a cadet, and a duel with Baron von Hassen and subsequent trouble with my father. He would have nothing more to do with me."

In Several Cities.

"I have served on the police force in St. Louis, San Francisco, and other cities, and was a deputy United States marshal for the southern district of Ohio, with headquarters at Chillicothe, Ohio."

"I have all my papers with me, but concluded to finish my career as a policeman in St. Louis, where I first got my start."

"Von Muegge will call on Chief Kiely as a partisan. I am speaking as a man, not as a politician, and I am sure that the officers of the police force will support him."

HARRIS M. CRIST NAMED SUCCESSOR TO ATKINS

Harris M. Crist has been appointed by the Brooklyn Eagle to be the head of the Washington bureau. Mr. Crist returned to Washington from Brooklyn, where the appointment was announced, and the appointment continues an arrangement made when the late head of the bureau, Addison B. Atkins, became ill several months ago.

Mr. Crist is distinctly a product of his age. He is a native of New York, and has lived practically all his newspaper training here. The announcement of his advancement has an extra interest because Mr. Crist is one of the youngest newspaper men in the press gallery.

DR. OSLER INSISTS HE WAS NOT FOOLING

Reiterates Former Statements That Men Are Useless at Forty and Should Be Retired at Sixty—Preparing Essay to Prove It.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—"Yes, I meant just what I said about the comparative uselessness of men over forty," said Dr. Osler, speaking of the stir caused by his speech at Johns Hopkins, last Wednesday, in which he said that if the sum of human achievement in action, in science, in art, in literature, be subtracted from the work done by the men above forty, we would still be practically where we are today.

"I know there are exceptions," he said, "but the exceptions only illustrate the rule. I have spent some time in writing an essay entitled 'La Crise de Quarante Ans' (The Crisis of Forty Years), which will prove what I say. I have not yet finished the essay, and I have been years in accumulating the facts it contains."

Was Not a Joke.

"But you were only joking, doctor, weren't you, when you said that all men above forty were useless?"

"No, sir, I wasn't. I meant what I said, and will prove it when I get my essay finished," returned the doctor.

"Yes, but when you quoted Anthony Trollope in your address about chloroforming men over sixty, you stopped and laughed. You were joking then?"

"Of course, I didn't mean that that should be taken seriously," Dr. Osler replied.

"Will you prove your statement concerning men above forty by citing special cases in your essay?"

"Who certainly, and plenty of them. Take Darwin as an instance. His great

est work was done when he was a young man exploring South America. He may have made more money after he returned home, but making money and advancing the world are two different things."

"Then your remarks do not at all include that class of men whose possession of great wealth depends on the accidental possession of a wilderness or coal or iron lands by his ancestor?"

"Of course not; they don't count. They live and die, and the world goes on just the same. It's the men who do things, who move the world forward, whom I mean. All the essential, germinating, fermenting, vitalizing work is done by men before they reach their fortieth year. There are a few exceptions, but they only illustrate the truth of what I say."

Started Before Forty.

"But, take your life as an instance, doctor. You wrote all your books after your fortieth birthday?"

"Yes," replied the doctor. "but I didn't wait until I was forty before I gathered my materials for writing those books. I waited purposely. I was too busy before I was forty gathering the materials and making observations to write books. What is contained in the books is the result of my endeavor before I was forty, and had I written it I should have it and then quit work."

"A man may make money after he is forty, but that is not an indication that he is helping the world along as much as he did before reaching forty. We would not take one step backward if all the work done in the history of the world were after they were forty was subtracted from the sum of human achievement."

MYSTERY ENSHROUDS DANIEL MILLS' DEATH

Found Dead on West End Railroad Tracks—Prominent Newspaper Man—Former Athlete.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Mystery enshrouds the death of Daniel Mills, Jr., of Bensonhurst, a press agent of Keith's Theater and a well-known figure on Broadway, who was found by pedestrians lying between the tracks of the West End railroad, a part of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system.

Mr. Mills' body was badly mangled by the cars, and it is impossible as yet to tell whether there are any wounds that are not due to the wheels of the car. He had evidently fallen or been thrown from the car on which he was riding home.

Mr. Mills was about forty years of age and was a prominent figure in newspaper work. He was sporting editor of the Philadelphia Times for sixteen years and then came to New York to enter theatrical press work. He was a well-known athlete at one time.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIANS DEFEATED BY CARROLL

The Fourth Presbyterian basketball team made its initial appearance at the Carroll gymnasium last night and went down to defeat before the Institute quint by a score of 36 to 5.

The Fourth is under the direction of Prof. Joyce, formerly of Carroll, while Dr. Reilly coached the home team.

While the game was exciting throughout, the play was rather loose, the best team work being done by the winning outfit just before the ending of the first half, when, by clever passing and ducking, the ball was carried straight up the hall and lodged in the basket. Summary:

Goals from field—Kerr, 6; Creamer, 3; Rokey, 3; Cullen, 3; Hollander, 1; Janney, 2; Morrow, 1; Creamer, James, Lefoe, Cullen, 2; Score—Carrolls, 36; Fourth Presbyterians, 5.

WOULD HAVE CONGRESS PROBE ARMOR PLATE

Vandiver Resolution in House Calling for Investigation of Government Contracts for Steel Material.

Representative Vandiver of Missouri, in a resolution introduced in the House, has demanded an investigation of the so-called armor plate problem.

The resolution asserts that the Bethlehem Steel Company, and the Carnegie Steel Company have often conspired to defraud the Government by obtaining Government contracts, and that contracts have been awarded to them by the Navy Department when another firm submitted a lower bid for work.

The resolution asks the Attorney General what has become of the petition of the Anti-trust League of September 6, 1901, asking the Attorney General to institute proceedings against these companies.

Mr. Vandiver managed the campaign of Governor Folk in Missouri, last fall.

TWO BILLS INTRODUCED TO REGULATE RAILROADS

Two bills intended to regulate railroad traffic were introduced in the House yesterday afternoon by Representative Mann.

One bill authorizes the Interstate Commerce Commission, upon a complaint that a rate is unreasonable or unjustly discriminating, to pass on what was, at the time the complaint was made or the decision rendered, a reasonable rate.

The reasonable rate, thus declared, shall be deemed the maximum reasonable rate for the five years following the decision.

In Mr. Mann's second bill common carriers are forbidden to restrict the common law liability of carriers by putting provisions in their bills of lading. It also requires carriers to deliver articles to the proper destinations in the same condition as those articles were turned over to the carriers.

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A complete outfit costs only \$1.00, and consists of an inhaler that can be carried in the vest pocket, a medicine dropper and a bottle of Hyomei. The inhaler will last a lifetime, and there is enough Hyomei for several weeks' treatment. Additional bottles of Hyomei can be procured for 50 cents. Compare this small expense with the fees charged by specialists and then remember that Hyomei does not cure Henry Evans will return your money.



6-foot Flag for \$1.35

It's a standard size flag, on an eight-foot hand-turned pole, mounted with varnished ball, truck, halyards and socket. It's the big size flag to hang from the window of private residence, hotel or public building. It's complete with all fixtures—one or one thousand at \$1.35 each.

It's a Beautiful Flag

Ever looked on the flag as a thing of beauty, as an ornament for the home? You have not—if the flag is ever out of sight. Visit the Palais Royal Monday, admire the interior decorations, and learn how the flag can be made a permanent ornament and a daily inspiration.

Sunday's Times, Page 7

This page will be the most important in tomorrow's Times—to every hotel, dining room, and boarding house proprietor, and to every individual with a home need or dress need.

The Palais Royal

A. Lisner G and 11th Sts.

FORTUNE WORRIES TOILER IN SUDS

Responsibility of \$50,000 Is a Heavy Load.

ONCE HAPPY WASHERWOMAN

"Can't Get Used to Having Money." Puts No Faith in Banks and Lawyers.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 25.—"The wealthy do have their worries," said Mrs. Cynthia Nicholson, who is worth \$50,000, looking up from the steaming wash tub over which she had toiled for many years to support her family, and which she finds it difficult to leave in spite of her nagging little fortune.

"I have a whole lot of money now, and I don't know what to do with it," she continued. "I have put it in bank, but goodness, burglars rob banks, and so do bank officers. I want someone to watch the bank officers and somebody to watch the watchmen."

Judge Henry C. Stevenson sought out Mrs. Nicholson, who is a widow, in her rooms on the third floor, rear, of a tenement house in Harriet street, and told her that her uncle, William Germond, of Middletown, had died, leaving an estate of which her share will be between \$40,000 and \$50,000, and handed her a certified check for \$1,000 as the first installment of her fortune.

Toiled Forty Years.

"I toiled for forty years," said this energetic widow, who is now 59 years old, "without being able to save a single penny for a rainy day, and I never can get used to having money. It troubles me. It makes me suspicious and I keep thinking everyone is trying to swindle me out of it. I would like to build myself a comfortable home, but I am afraid of the real estate agents and builders, and I know I could never trust a lawyer. Of course I am glad I haven't to work any more, and the children will be able to live well on the money when I am gone, but I was happy enough before I became wealthy. Now I am worried half to death."

CURES CATARRH DEAFNESS

One Week's Use of Hyomei Did More Than Six Months' Treatment by Specialists.

In the treatment of deafness which is often a result of catarrh Hyomei acts almost immediately upon the inflamed membrane and the hearing begins to return at once. A few days' treatment will bring relief, and in three or four weeks, according to the severity of the case, a cure will be accomplished.

Miss Meeks, of Mattewan, N. Y., says: "Hyomei is truly wonderful. I have used it but a short time and see a great change in my condition. My hearing is improving rapidly, and I had no idea I would improve so rapidly in so short a time. My breath, which was so offensive to myself and others, has lost its bad odor entirely. I have spent a great deal of money with catarrh specialists, and can truly say that six months of treatment is not equal to one month of Hyomei."

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